For Common Prosperity And Well-Being

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For Independence and Fraternity

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NEW OPERATION BEGUN IN FENG RIVER REGION; CHINESE REDS TRAPPED

Japanese Forces Reduce Lumacheng and Tzuli

KEY BASES TAKEN

4,000 Chungking Troops Face Annihilation—Lightning Charges Continue

Domei

X X CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 20.—Japanese Forces which had succeeded in annihilating the enemy's 73rd Army in Hunan Province about Tungting Lake again started a new operation on the southern bank of the Feng River on the night of November 16. By the afternoon of the following day, the Japanese Forces swept the 74th Army and 58th Division of Chungking, which offered a stubborn resistance near Yangchiaoshan and its vicinity. On the same afternoon they occupied Lumacheng. Early on the following morning the Japanese Forces penetrated into Tzuli, the seat of the headquarters of the 74th Army, and reduced it.

Certain Japanese Units after reducing Tsinshih and Fenghsien made a hot pursuit of the 44th Army and at 4 a.m. on November 19 Linfeng was completely occupied. Another Unit of the Japanese Forces went through the valley of the Feng River near Hsinchow and smashed about 3,000 enemy troops at Foowan, 24 kilometers south of Tsinshih, and penetrated into Tsinghwayi early on the morning of November 17.

Thus, almost all key enemy bases south of the Feng River have fallen into Japanese hands, as a result of which about 4,000 enemy soldiers are facing annihilation.

Linfeng, which was occupied by the Japanese Forces early on the morning of November 19, is an important city south of Tsinshih in the northern district of Hunan Province. It is a thriving commercial center of rice, other cereals, raw cotton and lumber produced in the neighborhood. The enemy has two army hospitals there.

Chungking Officers Killed

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 20.—Commander Kuo Yukwai of the temporarily formed Chungking Fifth Division was killed in action near Yangchiachi, 16 kilometers west of Shihmen in Hunan Province, on the morning of November 15, as a result of a fierce bombardment by Japanese Units. A lieutenant-colonel of the same division, who was its staff officers, also was found killed at Sanhungkow, converging point of the Feng River and Hsieh River. Thus, the high staff officers of the 73rd Army all met death in the present Hunan campaign.

Chang in Low Spirits

Domei

CANTON, November 20.—"No optimism can be allowed as to the future prospect of Chungking's resistance," wrote Chang Tao-pang, spokesman of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, in his article contributed to a recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, organ of the regime.

"While China was entering upon the period of construction, she entered into a war and the results of more than 20 years of construction have been completely destroyed," writes Spokesman Chang.

"Seven years have elapsed since the outbreak of the war and we are still in the midst of a period of destruction. At present, Chungking is proclaiming to continue an all-out resistance and the masses are following it. It is doubtful, however, how long Chungking's strength will be maintained.

"The present World War is characteristically different from World War I. We should march onward toward our own goal, following our basic ideals."

Day of Peasants Observed

Domei

MANILA, November 20.—The entire Philippines yesterday observed the "Day of Peasants" to extend thanks to the farming population. Camilio Osias, Assistant Director-General of the Kalibapi, made a radio speech on behalf of the Director-General, exhorting the Filipino farmers to accelerated efforts to realize self-sufficiency of the Archipelago.

'BLITZ' AIR ATTACK ON FOE IS RELATED

Navy Fliers Jubilant Over Big Results Gained at 1st Bougainville Clash

By RYOHEI YAZAKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Following close upon the shooting down of 201 enemy aircraft over Rabaul, Imperial Navy Wild Eagles on November 5 scored big results once again. One large-sized aircraft carrier sunk instantaneously, one medium-sized aircraft carrier sunk, two large-sized cruisers sunk and two cruisers or large-sized destroyers sunk—such were the results this time.

On the night of November 5, the X X air base was agog with excited joy over the brilliant exploits. In the zinc-roofed, coconut tree-pillared barrack, stalwart Navy Wild Eagles celebrated their victory over cups of sake.

Following is a thrilling account of the Aerial Battle Off Bougainville as related to me by those who participated in the daring attack:

There were thick clouds over the South Pacific that day. The half moon was hidden in the clouds. Visibility was practically nil. We knew we were flying near the enemy convoy whose discovery had been reported by our scout planes. But the thick clouds screened our view. Then we came to a break in the clouds. We looked down on the sea.

An enemy convoy with navigation lights out was heading northward at a speed of over 20 knots, leaving behind white trails which were clearly visible even in the darkness. Two of the ships were aircraft carrier: there was no doubt about that. There were A-class cruisers, too.

"You shalt be torpedoed from the air!" we were flushed with excitement and ready for action. At that instant, the enemy ships began intense anti-aircraft fire.

The order to attack came at X X minutes. Plane No. 1, flying so low as almost to touch the surface of the sea, discharged a torpedo directed at the large-sized aircraft carrier whose bridge was towering high. The torpedo hit the aircraft carrier fair and square. Instantly, a deafening explosion was heard, then the ships burst into flames. With the flames as a guide, another plane unleashed a torpedo, which proved to be the final death blow.

Finding out that we were making torpedo attacks, the enemy tried to dodge, while maintaining a volley of anti-aircraft fire.

Our plane No. 2 must have been singled out as the target, for the enemy gunfire was concentrated on it. "Look out!" comrades held their breath. But plane No. 2 managed to skip out of the enemy's range.

By this time, other planes rushed to the scene in quick succession. They showered torpedoes on their respective targets. When the X attack squad swooped down on the convoy, the large-sized aircraft carrier had 90 per cent of its huge body submerged in the sea. Burning heavy-oil floated on the surface of the sea.

The A-class cruiser was wrapped in flames, but those on board were still firing their machine-guns with furious desperation. Our X attack squad kept on showering torpedoes on the doomed vessel.

The attack was finished in only X minutes. The enemy was dealt mortal blows. In only X minutes X X torpedoes were discharged and they all scored hits! It was a feat which no other Navy could have accomplished. In this brief combat the consummate skill of our Naval Air Arm, which was born of intensive training, was brought into full play.

Last Rites for Tokuda Held

Funeral services for the late Shusei Tokuda, noted novelist, were held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall Sunday afternoon under the sponsorship of the Japan National Association Through Literature. Kan Kikuchi and Murao Nakamura were co-chairmen of the funeral committee. A message of condolence by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe was read by his proxy. Many other noted persons in literary circles also read their messages of condolence.

Hongkong Defense Corps Takes Kwanlanhsiang

NANKING ASSISTING

Strategic Aim Is to Clear Chiang's Men From Canton-Kowloon Railway Area

By K. HAYASHI
Of the Army Press Corps

X X NORTH BORDER, November 19.—The Defense Corps of the Hongkong-occupied area, which has enlarged its operation along the Hongkong-Kowloon Railway, suddenly started a general attack upon Kwanlanhsiang, a key enemy position, early on X X morning. Without any resistance, the Corps occupied it after advancing from three directions. Kwanlanhsiang is the largest accumulating and distributing center next to Shumshun.

Completely Encircled

By S. NAKAMURA
Of the Army Press Corps

X X SOUTH CHINA FRONT, November 20.—An operation annihilating the main Chinese Communist forces along the Canton-Kowloon Railway was launched early on the morning of November 18 by the Japanese Forces advancing from Bocca Tigris, Tungkwan, Hochieh, Talang and other positions. The 30th Division of the Nanking Army, cooperating with crack Japanese Forces pressed the Communist troops from the direction of Mapishan. A part of the 30th Division also is fighting the Communist forces on the side of Japanese Units. At noon, the same day the Communist soldiers were completely entrapped.

Aim of Campaign

By C. SASAMORI
Of the Army Press Corps

X X NORTH BORDER, November 19.—The Commander of X X Unit which is now engaged in the mopping-up of Chungking and Communist troops along the Canton-Kowloon Railway made the following statement on the night of November 18:

"The objective of the present campaign is to purge the district along the Canton-Kowloon Railway of the Chungking and Communist troops and thereby enlarge the peace zone, so that new China can be developed and strengthened more than ever before. The district including Paoan and other prefectures is known for its agricultural production and this is inducing these Chungking and Communist pests to steal into it to carry off these farm products. As a result of the present operation, the Chinese farmers are saved from the looting of these malcontents and are very much thankful to the Japanese Forces.

"Moreover, when the land transportation between Canton and Hongkong is securely guaranteed in the near future, the movement of goods will become active and this, in turn, will affect economic circles favorably. The reopening of the Canton-Kowloon Railway will serve to strengthen the political power of China."

Composite Results

Domei

HOPEI X X FRONT, November 20.—Composite results scored by crack Japanese Units in cooperation with the Chinese peace preservation corps against the Chinese Communist troops wriggling in the central district of Hopei Province during the period from November 5 to 15 follow:

Number of engagements:	36 (2)
Number of enemy troops:	1,630 (20)
Bodies left behind by the enemy:	167 (6)
Captives:	141
Many trophies:	

Note: Figures in parenthesis are those scored by the Chinese Peace Preservation Corps.

Hisatada Hirose Promoted

Hisatada Hirose, Vice-President of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, Saturday was appointed its president by the Government, succeeding Ginjiro Fujihara who was recently installed as State Minister. Kiyota Kaneko, director of the Corporation, was promoted to vice-presidency at the same time.

Centered on the Foe

No small part of the smashing aerial victories scored in the South Pacific is due to the ever alert anti-aircraft crew of the Japanese Navy. Here is one unit, on the job as usual, about to bag some more enemy aircraft. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

100,000 Indian Troops Quit British Army--18,000 Revolt

Underground Movements for Freedom Pushed—Systematic Terroristic Raids on Transportation Facilities Throw Authorities Into Panic

Domei

RANGOON, November 20.—Encouraged by the Indian independence movement started by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, no fewer than 100,000 Indian troopers have so far deserted the British-Indian army, according to reports from India available here.

Of these deserters, 18,000 had risen in revolt and fled from the barracks carrying their arms while about 9,000 other native troopers have joined underground movements.

Meanwhile, now that all national and party movements have been suppressed by the British authorities on the spot, the independence move within India has taken the form of illegal underground activities which are being carried on throughout the country. Members of this independence organization are reported to be carrying out systematic terroristic acts, causing panic to the British authorities in India.

Besides this body, there are other active organs which are engaged in starting sabotage and guerilla warfare. As a matter of principle, these bodies are still concentrating their efforts on the training of their members. Nevertheless, some of the active members have already launched rigorous activities, blasting coal mines, destroying bridges and sinking tow-boats of the Anglo-Indian fleet.

In addition to the desertion of 100,000 native troopers, meanwhile, volunteers to the British-Indian army from rural areas have decreased remarkably of late due to the rise in the prices of agricultural products and also because of the launching of a movement for increased production of foodstuffs.

Still Have Hope

Information from other sources reveal that although the Indian masses in Assam, Bengal and Orissa provinces are now groaning under most miserable circumstances due to shortage of foodstuffs, requisitioning by the army, arrests and oppression, they still maintain some hope, believing in the arrival of saviours from the East. Moreover, practical contact is being maintained between the Indians within Indian borders and those without by dint of crafty means of communication and propaganda, though any direct contact between the Indian masses and their compatriots who are under the standard of anti-British armed movement in East Asia remains disrupted due to the military barrier established by the British along the eastern boundary of that country.

It is reported that preparations have already been made by the native population in the Eastern Indian provinces as well as by the British-Indian forces for the expected drive into Indian soil of the Indian National Army and of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. The British Government in India has strengthened its vigil on terroristic acts and also established a military court in East India to suppress the expected revolts by native troopers. Such measures adopted by the British authorities are understood as attesting to the fear of the British over the spreading influences of Mr. Bose's movement on the minds of the Indian population.

Ready to March

"The Indian National Army is daily undergoing rigorous training, eagerly waiting for the chance to start its drive toward Delhi," declared S. D. Sahay, Secretary-General of the Kobe Branch of the former Indian Independence League, who arrived at Fukuoka on Saturday afternoon from Shonan, reports Domei.

Mr. Sahay went to Shonan to attend the ceremony for the formation of the Indian National Army, representing the Indian residents in Japan.

"Many of my friends," stated the zealous Indian patriot, "have joined the National Army and are eagerly looking forward to the day when the expected march to Delhi is started."

"The volunteers to the National Army are very enthusiastic toward their cause as witness the fact that a sum of ¥20,000,000 was contributed in only two days when a donation was solicited recently. In a single quarter of an hour after the acceptance of contribution was commenced, as much as ¥600 was donated. One Indian was so enthusiastic that he offered his entire property of ¥35,000 before he joined the Indian National Army and then donated the last ¥1,000 he had obtained by disposing of what still remained on hand."

Mr. Sahay is expected to proceed to the South again after two weeks' stay in Japan.

Germans Smash 2 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, November 20.—A German bomber-fighter plane formation, during patrol duty over the eastern Mediterranean on November 19, espied one anti-Axis cruiser and one destroyer and showered sure hits on them, it was announced by the Reich military authorities.

Wang Keh-min Returns

Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who recently visited Japan, arrived in Hsinking Saturday.

4 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK, 12 FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN NEW GUINEA BATTLES

Drunken Yank Deserters Knife Japanese Internee

Abe, From Roseburg Camp, Bares Killing by U.S. Soldier of 2 Nipponese Who Could Not Walk; States Killer Was Lauded for Heroism

By TAKAMOTO HOSOKAWA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

(Editor's Note: This account of the Japanese internees in the Americas forms the fifth instalment of Mr. Hosokawa's memoirs on his experience first as manager of the New York bureau of the Asahi and then as Asahi correspondent at Buenos Aires. He returned aboard the exchange ship, Teia Maru on November 14. The fourth instalment appeared in Saturday morning's issue of the Nippon Times.)

The following is the story of Mr. Shungo Abe, one of the Japanese internees at the Roseburg concentration camp in New Mexico at the time when two of another batch of internees from the temporary place of confinement at Bismarck, North Dakota, were shot dead on the obviously false charge of having attempted to escape.

The concentration camp at Roseburg where I was interned, Mr. Abe said, was under the jurisdiction of the War Department but it was an independent camp not belonging to any military barracks. It was a camp newly established for incarcerating enemy aliens considered the most dangerous to the security of the United States. It was surrounded, therefore, on all sides by barbed-wire eatanglements and at every 300 yards or so there was an observation post at which guards with machine-guns watched every move of the inmates. It was death to approach within 10 feet of the barbed-wire entanglements because they would shoot at sight any one found at that range.

The Japanese kept at Roseburg numbered 1,700 or so. They had been brought from all parts of America; from as far north as Alaska from the Pacific coast, Hawaii, Utah, Texas and other states, and they were of all classes of people.

Ordered to Work

The internees were all ordered to work, except the aged and sick. From 8 a.m. they were led out of the camp to repair roads, to carry stones and earth from a distance of 20 miles up in the mountains and to drive trucks loaded with flattened empty cans to the station. Also, they had to clean the lavatory of the guards, sweep the hall kept for movie shows and dances to entertain the guards and wait at the tables in the officers' dining halls and guards' mess halls.

It was war and we were in for it, but we were determined to endure everything without whining. However, we could not help being incensed by the extremely insulting attitudes of our captors and the unjustifiable kinds of work imposed on us. Our tasks were of a sort that would profit the enemy, the kind that is prohibited by international law. We took the stand that the camp authorities were violating the Geneva Conference Protocol. Thus, we demanded, through the Spanish Embassy, that the United States War Department and the Department of Justice should reconsider and make a proper interpretation of the protocol. We also decided not to engage in any work likely to profit the enemy pending communication through the Spanish Embassy.

As 32 of us lived in each barrack, eight barracks were considered a company and four companies a battalion. We notified Colonel Lindy, commandant of the concentration camp, that we would not work at tasks likely to profit the enemy, at least until a representative of the Spanish Embassy got in touch with us. At that time there were just three companies of Japanese internees at Roseburg, or about 750 of us. Colonel Lindy ordered Lieutenant Mitchell, who was in charge, to prohibit us from going out and to close up the stores so that we couldn't buy cigarettes, matches or postage stamps.

Finally, he notified us that unless we pledged our word that we would go back to work that day he would transfer us to another place and deal with us in other vigorous ways and demanded a reply at once. One of the three companies, called the 10th Company, decided not to yield to any threats and handed in the reply that since the authorities refused to accept our just demand and were intent on ill-treating us we could not do their bidding.

Meanwhile, the 10th Company comprising 250 internees, resolved that even if they should be threatened at the point of a bayonet to engage in such humiliating work they would uphold their pride as sons of Nippon and would not submit to the tyrannical order of the United States military authorities.

Start for Another Camp

About the middle of July, 1942, 250 internees of the 10th Company, were ordered to pack their belongings and to start for another camp. The party, singing the Patriot March and escorted by soldiers, was herded into a camp surrounded by barbed-wire entanglements. We were forbidden to light any lamps or to leave the barracks at night except to go to the lavatory. Armed guards were to accompany us even to the lavatory or to the mess room. Our allocations of cigarettes and matches were quite small.

While we were undergoing "double" confinement, the rumor spread that two men, Kohata and Isomura, of the 140 internees who had come from the temporary place of confinement at Bismarck, North Dakota, had been shot dead. It was at 1:45 a.m. on July 27, 1942, that the party of 140 new internees arrived at the Roseburg concentration camp. As Kohata and Isomura were ill they were to follow later and all the rest tramped four or five miles to the concentration camp over the desert waste from the spot where the train had stopped. The two sick men were placed on a motor-car which arrived at the camp after the rest of the party. The escorting soldier left the car for some minutes and it was while waiting for them that the two were shot dead by the soldier who was on duty at the observation post.

The United States military authorities are offering the explanation that the two men were killed because they were attempting to escape but the fact remains that they had been so ill that they had difficulty even in walking a short distance. Kohata had long been ill and had been receiving treatment at the hospital at the temporary internment camp at Bismarck. Isomura had fallen on his back while trying to board a fishing craft from the pier about 12 years ago and an injury to his spinal column had disabled him so that he had difficulty in walking. He had to stop every few yards and rest before continuing. It was utterly inconceivable, therefore, that the two men should have made any attempt to escape.

As there was no sign of Kohata or Isomura, the people at the Roseburg camp began to discuss their possible fate, particularly as some of them said they had heard two shots while the newly-arrived internees were receiving roll call the previous night. Others said they had heard three shots. The camp grew restless with anxiety and a representative went to the commandant's office to inquire where the two had gone. The reply was of the vaguest. One officer said that they had been taken to a field hospital and another that they had been sent to a hospital in town. Finally on August 28 a surgeon announced that Kohata and Isomura had been shot dead before daybreak because they had been caught attempting to escape.

The late Mr. Shiro Kohata hailed from Tako Village, Futami-Gun, Hiroshima Prefecture, and he was interned while operating a farm in Imperial Valley, California. The late Mr. Kota Isomura, was a native of Odani Village, Higashi-Asai-Gun, Shiga Prefecture, who had been engaged in fishing on Terminal Island, California.

Given Convict Burial

As they were bachelors and had no relatives, the United States military authorities dumped their bodies into sand pits and buried them in the way convicts are buried. A Japanese physician, Dr. Okochi,

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Planes Bomb Lae, Madzab, Marasawa

ONE SHIP DAMAGED

5 Consolidated B-24 Bombers Blasted to Pieces Over Mandalay

Domei

AT X X BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, November 21.—A bomber-fighter formation of the Japanese Army air arm in New Guinea on November 19 raided Finschhafen and vicinity and downed 12 enemy fighter planes, instantaneously sunk four enemy vessels and seriously damaged another. All our planes returned safely.

Japanese Army Air Units in the New Guinea area have recently been carrying out raids on the enemy airfields at Lae, Madzab, Marawasa and elsewhere. At the same time, they have been dealing crushing blows to enemy aircraft that appear over Madang, Wewak, etc.

In the meantime, in land fighting, too, the enemy has been meeting with tough Japanese counter-offensive at Finschhafen and in the sector south of Madang.

Impatient over the tardy progress of the fighting, and in order to create the false impression that the anti-Axis forces have advanced near Wewak, the enemy on November 19 made the laughter-provoking announcement: "The Japanese Air Force in large formations attacked the anti-Axis position at Wewak."

Five Planes of Foe Hit

Domei

AT X X BASE IN BURMA, November 21.—Three enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers were shot down and two others were damaged to the extent of being unable to return to their base in a spirited engagement in the vicinity of Mandalay on November 14.

On the afternoon of November 14, news was received that a formation of enemy Consolidated B-24 bombers had slipped through our cordon into Mandalay.

Crack Japanese fighter plane units sprang into action at once and intercepted five enemy machines east of Meiktila. Taken aback by our fierce attack, the enemy attempted to flee at an super-low altitude. Our Wild Eagles gave hot chase to the enemy machine. In a fierce battle before the gaze of Burmese, one enemy machine was shot down over the plateau east of Meiktila and another two were downed south of Myingyan.

After a 200-kilometer chase, our Wild Eagles dealt such blows to the remaining two enemy aircraft as to incapacitate them from returning to their base.

Our loss in this battle was one plane self-blasted.

Torokina Bombed

Domei

X X SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, November 21.—Japanese Navy Air Units, which have been daily pounding and hampering the landing positions of the enemy in Bougainville Island in cooperation with the Japanese Ground Units, again surprise-raided the enemy position on a small island at the mouth of the Torokina River early on the morning of November 20. The result was that a fire was caused at six places as Japanese planes made intense bombings. The flames enveloped half of the island, presenting a lurid spectacle. The enemy's landing positions at Torokina Cape also were bombed with the result that three munition dumps were blasted. All the Japanese planes safely returned.

AOKI ENCOURAGES AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

Points out Superiority of Japanese Planes and Pilots

Speaking before a huge assemblage of workers of the X X Factory in Aichi Prefecture at 12:30 p.m. on Sunday, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, exhorted the "warriors of industry" to accelerated efforts at their respective posts to produce as many aircraft as possible for the destruction of impudent designs of the American forces.

Mr. Aoki assured his audience that the region of Greater East Asia abounds in raw materials for airplane production and also pointed out that the superiority of Japanese air arms and the peerless moral strength of the Japanese airmen along with their superb skill have been amply proved on many occasions in the past, especially in the recent Aerial Battles off Bougainville Island.

"The only problem left," emphasized Minister Aoki, "is to send out as many planes as possible to the fighting front."

Pointing out that the enemy has been exerting tremendous efforts to increase the production of air arms, warships and other arms, Mr. Aoki called the attention of his audience to the fact that the war situation on all fighting zones has become more and more serious of late as the enemy forces have launched successive counter-attacks.

"This is a war fought with the nation's destiny at stake," stated the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, "and, therefore, there can be no compromise whatever between us and the enemy.

Victory Assured

"Despite the seriousness of the present war situation, however, you can be assured of a glorious victory of Japan in the current Gargantuan struggle," asserted Mr. Aoki.

Pointing to the marked difference between Japan's casus belli which is based on moral justice and the perfidious war aims of the United States and Britain, Minister Aoki declared:

"Considering from the racial character of the Anglo-Saxons, we can safely predict that scepticism as to their war aims will become prevalent among the American and British people as the war is prolonged and losses in men and material continue to mount.

"Whereas the enemy is destined to become ever more doubtful as to his casus belli, we East Asiatics, are now seeing the ties binding them becoming ever closer. In pursuance of her fixed national policy to 'have every nation enjoy its proper place,' Japan has helped various East Asiatic countries to maintain independence and sovereignty while striving hard to realize close relations with them in accordance with the principle of economic reciprocity. Such just and fair policies as realized by this country have been duly appreciated by the countries and peoples concerned who have offered unstinted moral and material cooperation to Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Then, referring to the Joint Declaration adopted at the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, Mr. Aoki emphasized that there is a world of difference between the enemy's Atlantic Charter which represents nothing other than the egoistic Anglo-American intention of maintaining the status quo, and the Declaration which is aimed solely at contributing to the development of the world. "The region of Greater East Asia," he went on, "is now so solidly united as one body that it can never be broken. This is my conviction which was made firmer in the course of the recent Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations."

In conclusion, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister encouraged the laborers by asserting that the most urgent necessity at the present moment is to increase the production of aircraft which is the very key to winning this war.

JAVA ARABS BACKING FIGHT

Letter Avers They Will Do Share in Effort to Win Present Conflict

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 19.—The determination of the Arab population in Java to extend all-out support for the Java Volunteer Defense Corps was manifested in a letter contributed to the Asia Raja, by the Arab community of Altas. Said the letter, "We are firmly determined to do our share in Java's war effort, financially and otherwise. As the first step, we are contributing 250 guilders toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Tension in Gibraltar

Domei

LISBON, November 20.—Tension again seems to prevail in Gibraltar. Large numbers of anti-Axis landing vessels have been massed in Gibraltar Port during the last few days, while a large anti-Axis convoy passed east of Gibraltar, according to dispatches received from Algiers.

Eye Witness Story Given Of Bougainville Battle

Our Matchless Fliers, Utterly Disregarding Veritable Curtain of Fire, Effectively Rain Bombs On Enemy Naval Squadron

By TOSHIAKI NIKI
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN X X BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Amid the roar of enemy planes and the deafening noise of the anti-aircraft guns I was able to hear an eye-witness account of the Second Air Battle Off Bougainville Island revealed by the crew of a Dive-Bomber Unit who had participated in the memorable battle.

It was early morning on November 8 that the order to take off was issued to the Dive Bomber and Fighter Units. Upon receiving the report that a large hostile squadron had appeared near the enemy landing point on Bougainville Island, the valiant Japanese airmen immediately hopped into their respective planes. "We must crush the enemy to the last man." This feeling filled the breasts of all.

No squall had visited us for over ten days and the air was heavy and depressing on the airfield. The bombers and fighters, loaded to capacity with bombs, took to the air one by one, spreading their silvery wings. The thought of being able to deal a decisive blow to the enemy squadron in broad daylight filled the air-warriors with joy and, led by the commander's plane, the formation sped toward its objective.

The weather was favorable the skies being dotted with patches of white clouds here and there. Between these patches could be seen the endless waste of water. The formation maintained X X altitude. The hand of the speedometer stopped at X X. To the left Bougainville Island could be seen, its highest mountain Balbi soaring over 3,000 meters high, piercing the clouds. X X minutes later the planes were due at their destination.

Weather Favors Eagles

The fighter planes slowed down to keep a sharp lookout for any sign of enemy planes. Five and ten minutes passed. Suddenly a scout shouted through the speaking-tube, "There it is, the enemy squadron!" Sure enough a X X number of enemy transports, strongly escorted by destroyers and cruisers, were steaming round the point, some 2,000 meters off Cape Torokina at a speed of 15 knots. The Japanese planes, maintaining X X altitude gazed down upon the enemy and found more vessels including destroyers, cruisers and landing barges at a point some 3,000 meters southwest of the first squadron. Fortunately no clouds obstructed the visibility.

The Attack Unit, taking a southwesterly course, made a quick left turn, putting Gazelle Bay to the right. With bated breath the crew awaited the order for action. It was X X hour when the order to attack was given. The escorting fighter planes, breaking their formation, flew to the east and north.

Just then enemy fighter planes in two or three waves attempted to pounce upon the Japanese bombers. "There they are," thus muttering, the gallant airmen swooped down on their targets. As soon as the bombers appeared over the enemy position, their anti-aircraft batteries roared into action.

Almost immediately a black bomb-curtain darkened the whole sky and scarlet tracer shells drew a screen of fire around the Japanese bombers. However, nothing daunted, the fearless Japanese airmen continued their attack. Like bullets, the bombers dive-bombed their objectives and the enemy vessels, some blown to bits, others enveloped in flames could be clearly seen.

Clean Victory Scored

"We've done it! We've done it!" shouted First-Lieutenant H. patting his knees as, looking down, he witnessed a positive inferno of enemy ships being licked by the flames while others were listing heavily prior to taking the final plunge.

Some of our bombers deliberately crashed themselves against enemy machines when hit by anti-aircraft shells.

In the raid which lasted five minutes, the Japanese Units scored an unparalleled victory, sinking three enemy destroyers, four transports and damaging one transport and two cruisers. In the aerial combat, 15 enemy planes were shot down.

The combined formation of bombers and fighters having accomplished their mission returned to their base. However, it was a great regret for all the men that First-Lieutenant Kenjiro Natomi, a gallant and skilful airman met his death in this engagement.

A dreamy moon hung in the sky. A distant roll of thunder was audible far to the southwest followed by flashes of lightning. However, there was yet no sign of a storm, the scorching afternoon sun blinding the airmen's eyes. By the time the Bomber Unit, escorted by fighter planes, returned to the base, the Attack Unit was ready for action. Some contact planes took off at the report received from the scouting planes that an enemy squadron including battleships was plowing through the waters 45 nautical miles southwest of Bougainville Island.

The time for the torpedo-planes to move out approached. The commander then gave final instructions to his subordinates. He said, "I am going to fire the first shot. No matter how thick the enemy anti-aircraft fire may be or how desperately their fighters may act, we must pierce their lines. A torpedo-attack requires a cool and fearless spirit."

The first Torpedo Unit closely followed the contact-planes and was shortly followed by the second and third Attack Units. The torpedo-planes took off one by one while the land crew waved their hats and Rising Sun flags. Loaded with torpedoes they winged their way toward their goal.

At the base the men waited for reports. One hour and 30 minutes passed and the blazing sun was already on the descent and it was 4:30 p.m., when a report dispatched by a contact-plane came. It ran, "A powerful enemy squadron composed of cruisers, destroyers and others is speeding toward the southwest. The weather has changed for the worse and the sun has already sunk beneath the horizon. Darkness completely covers the surface of the water. Our torpedo-planes, in perfect formation, are heading for their objectives. Clouds darken the sky and we can hardly locate the moon. What luck! The sky over the enemy ships is clear and their units are plainly visible." This report was immediately conveyed to the Torpedo-plane Unit.

3 Foe Warships Sunk

First-Lieutenant O. of the first Attack Unit ordered his men to go into action. The commander's plane leading the others, lowered its altitude and, penetrating the surrounding clouds, made straight for the foe. In defiance of fierce anti-aircraft fire the torpedo-planes released their deadly missiles. As though imbued with life the torpedoes sped through the air and accurately hit their respective targets. In the next minute an enemy battleship was set ablaze and two cruisers were hit and gradually disappeared beneath the surface of the water. A cruiser and three destroyers were seen to be enveloped in flames. The enemy anti-aircraft batteries continued to fire hundreds of tracer shells which whistled past the Japanese torpedo-planes. Zigzagging through the curtain of fire the plane piloted by First-Lieutenant O. led the others away from the fighting zone.

The second Attack Unit commanded by First-Lieutenant Nozaka then appeared on the scene. The whole area was as bright as day due to the ceaseless enemy anti-aircraft fire. First-Lieutenant Nozaka who had apparently determined not to return alive kept the light at the back of his plane turned on in order to lead the following planes to the right spot. He was caught in the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries.

One enemy battleship, smothered in flames, disappeared below the surface of the sea. The plane piloted by First-Lieutenant Nozaka after having discharged the torpedo, had evidently self-blasted, because neither his gallant figure nor his plane were found among the others after the attack was over.

The third torpedo-plane Unit commanded by Sub-Lieutenant S. next appeared. The Sub-Lieutenant crashed his plane against an enemy battleship, followed by the others in the same heroic manner.

The day's torpedo attack ended, adding a new page to the annals of aerial warfare. The achievement accomplished by the contact-planes must be recorded because they were the ones who enabled the attack-planes to score such a victory, by reconnoitering accurately the enemy position and by leading the torpedo-planes to the right spot.

Vengeance Is Vowed by Hongkong Citizens As Hospital Is Blindly Bombed by Yanks

Domei

HONGKONG, November 17.—Another instance of Anglo-American barbarism occurred when the Japanese Army Hospital in Hongkong was bombed by American aircraft yesterday.

In the afternoon, a formation of over a dozen bomber and fighter planes of the United States Air Force in China appeared over Hongkong, and dropped bombs on the Army Hospital atop the mountain in "Back" Hongkong. One of the bombs fell near the front gate and several others fell around the wards and explosions occurred. Thanks to the quick measures taken by the Hospital authorities, however, no damage was done to the patients, only about 50 window-panes being broken.

The hospital is a white building standing on top of a mountain and its roof is clearly marked with a Red Cross sign several score meters large. Besides, at the time of the attack, there was not a speck of cloud over Hongkong, and from the fact that the enemy bombed from a low-altitude there is no doubt that the attack was deliberate.

The enemy also made a blind bombing raid on a Chinese shop center.

The repeated wanton attacks by the enemy have aroused the wrath of the Hongkong citizens, who are vowing vengeance.

CHIANG TROOPS GAIN HATRED OF MASSES

People Near Front Grow War Weary; Suffer as Soldiers Rob Their Goods

Domei

RANGOON, November 15.—The people inhabiting Chungking controlled areas near the front are weary of war and are becoming more antagonistic toward Chiang Kai-shek. The manner in which they are forced to surrender their goods and the excesses committed by defeated Chungking troops who loot and assault innocent people are other factors for their growing hostility toward Chungking.

Yang Tao-chuang, commander of a Chungking guerilla warfare corps, who was captured by the Japanese Forces, spoke as follows regarding the sentiment of the people and the superiority of the Japanese Army Air Force:

"Materials, especially clothing, daily necessities, table oils, common salt, and tung oil, in the areas along the first line of the Chungking forces in Yunnan Province, have been commandeered and the inhabitants are experiencing great difficulties in getting these articles. Those who are fortunate enough to get any of these goods are looted by Chungking soldiers. For this reason the difficulty of living experienced by the people is far greater than is imagined.

"The masses are weary of war and every day they are becoming more antagonistic toward Chungking.

"The Japanese Forces are indubitably superior and the Chungking forces can do nothing but retreat in the face of night attacks by the Japanese.

"The Japanese Army Air Force is efficiency itself. Its planes are superior while the pilots are skillful beyond measure. As far as courage and spirit is concerned the American and Chinese air forces are no match for the Japanese. I am simply amazed by the formidable fighting prowess of the Japanese Air Force."

Japanese Internee Knifed by Yanks

(Continued From Page 1)

who was working at the camp's sick room for the sake of his compatriots in internment, applied to the authorities for permission to examine the bodies but his application was rejected without explanation.

The court martial for the soldier responsible for the killing was held at Fort Bliss and many Japanese witnesses took the stand, but not having been eye-witnesses could not make any convincing testimony. About all they could testify was that Kohata and Isomura were quite ill and were far too weak to walk. The court verdict was that the soldier merely had done his duty in shooting the two men dead for attempting to escape and therefore, that he was not guilty. Thus, Private Poston, who had been on trial was acquitted and was transferred to another post.

We later heard that at a bar in the town of Roseburg some men gathered round Poston, as he was making a night of it there, when they learned that he was the soldier who had shot two Japanese dead. They passed around a hat and collected $450 and gave him the money as a prize for the "heroic deed". This story was played up under banner headlines in the papers the next morning.

A few days after these brutal murders, the military authorities summoned me for questioning. I was one of the men held in "double" confinement for refusing to work. I stepped out of the enclosure to obey the summons. A soldier shouldering a bayoneted rifle followed close behind me. In the examination hall there were soldiers on guard and two officials of the United States F.B.I. For three hours they grilled me. I asked what the chief questioner's name was and he replied: "I come from the War Department. Sentiss is my name, if you want to know. You want to tell my name to the Japanese Army, eh?" The questioning ended, I was brought back to the barracks.

While I was eating my supper, a soldier came for me again and said that I should at once proceed to the examination hall. There, besides Sentiss, were a few officers of the United States army. Sentiss solemnly declared: "You shall be committed to solitary confinement tonight and tomorrow at dawn you shall be shot." I asked for the reason why and he replied that as I was the ringleader of the interness who had refused to work I deserved to die. I was asked whether I had a wife and children. I replied that my wife was living at the Santa Anita temporary relocation camp and although I had no children I had many friends.

Method of Intimidation

It was the law that when a man is executed his body must be handed over to his wife or relatives on demand. Kohata and Isomura had no relatives and thus their bodies were disposed of simply, but it was not so easy in my case. After consultation among themselves, they again sent me back to my barracks. It was their method of bringing unfair pressure to bear on the interness in order to settle the dispute about work.

Subsequently, as a result of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans coming as representative of the Spanish Embassy, accompanied by an official of the State Department, we Japanese internees were able to have our demand accepted by the authorities. We were excused from such work as would profit our enemy.

On November 28, 1942 there occurred an incident in which American soldiers drunk from Thanksgiving celebrations, assaulted and wounded one of the internees.

Within the barbed-wire enclosure, about 20 American deserters were confined. They committed all sorts of outrages, entering the mess halls of the Japanese internees and stealing food or breaking the windows of our stores and carrying away cigarettes, cakes and other goods on sale. We frequently protested to the authorities, pointing out the injustice of keeping such lawless deserters in our enclosure. Each time they promised to transfer them elsewhere within a week or two but they never kept their word.

On Thanksgiving Day the deserters got drunk and returned from the mess hall to their place within the enclosure. There they began to wreck things and attacked an unarmed internee with a knife and wounded him. We telephoned to the commandant's office and to those of the other officers but they were all out holiday-making. At last we learnt that a captain was at a party at his friend's in Roseburg town, so we made contact with him and demanded that he should come over at once to settle the riot. We had difficulty in placating some of the internees who were for beating up the drunken soldiers and we negotiated for the removal of the undesirables to some other place. We declared that if this demand was not accepted, we would deal in our own way with the 20 deserters. The captain complied and had the 20 men court martialled and punished. In this affair, too, we won.

DECEMBER 8 PANIC IN SINGAPORE BARED

Australian Prisoner Says British Went Pale With Fear At Outbreak of War

Domei

MUKDEN, November 20.—The severe wave of panic which swept over the British forces at Singapore upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is revealed by an Australian prisoner, formerly a special sergeant-major, now at the war prisoners' camp at Mukden. The fellow, an old soldier, said that he saw action also in the first great European war.

The prisoner stated that he arrived at Singapore from Australia aboard a transport on November 20, 1941 and that his knees went weak at the Japanese declaration of war on America and Britain which followed soon after. Immediately preceding the war, said the prisoner, the British forces at Singapore were pale with fear and did not know what to do at the report that "The Japanese are coming."

"One night," he related, "a part of the unit to which I belonged was holding anti-air raid maneuvers. I was commander of the guard. Just as I was inspecting the guard-house, one of my superiors, a major, yelled, 'The enemy, the enemy! The Japanese have really come!' and ordered me to place men in the trenches at 30 foot intervals. I told him that we did not have enough men to place in this manner but he ordered me sternly, 'to bring out even the cooks and do so.'

"The men took their places saying that the major was agitated. Some of them went to sleep, others smoked and talked, nobody was doing his duty seriously. Suddenly with a flash of flares, a flight of British planes roared toward us. Mistaking them for Japanese planes the major let out an awful shriek and fell into the water from the breakwater. He became the laughing stock of the men. On the next day, with the Japanese declaration of war, we heard of the Japanese landing at Kota Bharu.

"At that time the Americans and British in Singapore were tired of it all. One light-control warden was found missing, which agitated the leaders greatly. After searching high and low they finally found him dancing and drinking in a bar. It was like that all the while and it was only natural for the British to be defeated."

51 Enemy Warships Blasted By Navy Air Forces in South

Our Fliers Set Amazing Record Since First Air Battle Off Bougainville on November 5; 4 Battleships, 5 Carriers Included

An amazing total of 51 enemy ships has been sent to the bottom or damaged by the Japanese Forces in the short period of time beginning with the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, which was fought on the evening of November 5, and the Fifth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville, which took place at dawn of November 17.

The list includes four battleships sunk and two others damaged, five aircraft carriers sunk and three others damaged, and numerous other crafts. Looking back it is found that in the past 23 days, nine major engagements have been fought, each one ending in a brilliant Japanese victory.

Listing only the air and sea battles announced by the Imperial Headquarters, it is found that the first in the recent series of victories took place in the waters near Mono on the early morning of October 27. The second was the sea battle which was fought in the waters east of Mono and west of Bougainville from the night of October 31 till the morning of November 2.

The third was the November 1 sea battle off Bougainville, and the fourth was the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, won on the evening of November 5. Fifth in the series comes the second air battle off Bougainville which took place on the morning of November 8, and sixth the third air battle off Bougainville, fought on the afternoon and night of November 11.

Seventh is listed the Fourth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville carried out on the dawn of November 13, and eighth the fifth air action off Bougainville, which took place on the dawn of November 17. Following that is the Fifth Aerial Battle off Bougainville fought on the early morning of November 17.

Thus, there have been nine battles fought in rapid succession off Bougainville so far, each one ending in a Japanese victory. These historically great battle results recorded by the Imperial Navy are a source of wonder and amazement but when it is known that out of the nine battles eight were effected by Navy planes alone and that five have been given the title Aerial Battle the important position held by aircraft in modern war becomes fully felt.

Considering only the composite battle results scored between the First Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, fought on the evening of November 5, and the Fifth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, which took place at dawn of November 17, it is found that the list includes four battleships sunk and two damaged, five aircraft carriers sunk and three damaged, one unidentified type warship sunk, nine cruisers sunk and seven damaged, three warships which were either cruisers or large-sized destroyers sunk and seven damaged, four destroyers sunk and one damaged, four transports sunk and one damaged, an amazing total of 51 vessels sunk or damaged, each air battle averaging something over ten ships sunk or damaged.

Listed according to the categories of instantaneously sunk, sunk, and damaged the composite results are as follows:

Losses dealt the enemy:

Instantaneously sunk:
- 2 large-sized aircraft carriers.
- 1 large-sized cruiser.
- 3 cruisers.
- 1 cruiser or large-sized destroyer

Total....7

Sunk:
- 4 battleships.
- 3 medium-sized aircraft carriers.
- 2 large-sized cruisers.
- 3 cruisers.
- 2 cruisers or large-sized destroyers.
- 4 destroyers.
- 1 warship of unidentified category.
- 4 transports.

Total....23

Damaged:
- 2 battleships.
- 2 large-sized aircraft carriers.
- 1 medium-sized aircraft carrier.
- 7 large-sized cruisers.
- 7 cruisers or large-sized destroyers.
- 1 destroyer.
- 1 large-sized transport.

Total....21

Total of enemy ships intantaneously sunk, sunk and damaged 51.

18 planes shot down.

Losses sustained by the Japanese Forces:

60 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

Lebanon Crisis Settled?

Domei

ISTANBUL, November 20.—In a press interview today, General George Catroux, Chairman of the puppet French regime, declared that the Lebanon issue has been practically settled, according to a report from Beirut.

Volunteers Leave

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 17.—The first batch of 70 volunteers for the Indian National Army, who were selected from among Indian residents in Java have left for Shonan, it was learned. Prior to their departure they had three months of intensive training.

MALAIS PROSPERING UNDER ARMY'S AEGIS

Development of Resources, Bolstering of Defense Being Pushed, Says Isoya

Domei

SHONAN, November 18.—The development of natural resources and bolstering of domestic defense, the two outstanding keynotes of the Japanese Military Administration in Malai, are making rapid progress declared Major-General Goro Isoya, Director-General of the Military Administration in an interview with Japanese newspapermen this afternoon.

The policy of the Military Administration is to work side-by-side with the Japanese Forces until final victory is won in this War of Greater East Asia, he stated.

In preparation against any enemy counter-offensive the Military Administration is taking every possible step to further strengthen Malai's defense structure through the total mobilization of manpower as well as material resources, he added.

He stressed that for this purpose military establishments within Malai and civilian defense activities must be bolstered.

The completion of coastal reconnoitering stations, port and harbor defense facilities, anti-air raid installations, civilian defense corps and other similar organs has been made through the wholehearted cooperation of native inhabitants, he pointed out.

Commenting on the problem of self-sufficiency within Malai which is one vital object of the Military Administration, he said that the move to increase production of staple foodstuffs and promote household industries is making remarkable strides, while industrial construction operations are in full swing.

The development of important materials for the successful prosecution of the present war is also progressing smoothly, contributing greatly toward Japan's fighting power, he added.

Referring to the state of peace and order in Malai under the Military Administration, the Director-General revealed that the number of criminal cases had been reduced to less than one-fifth compared to one year ago.

Political participation and government appointment of the native inhabitants is creating extremely favorable impressions among the Malai population, encouraging them to extend further positive cooperation toward the Military Administration, he concluded.

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JAPANESE GENIUS IN ARTS EXPLAINED

Nippon Called Loyal and Painstaking Art Historian of East Asia

The individuality of Japanese genius in the domain of arts is an admitted fact today though some Occidental writers exaggerate its derivative character, states Dr. Kalidas Nag in an article contributed to East Asia. But even there Japan showed the strength of her limitations by conserving clear traces of the sources from which she derived suggestions and inspirations of art from age to age. Thus, consciously as well as unconsciously Japan was serving the cause of Oriental art as its loyal and painstaking art historian and that tradition she carried down to our modern days. For in no other Oriental country do we find the same ardor for an organized study of art on a nation-wide scale. I shall try to demonstrate this by referring to Japanese institutions and publications which were brought to my notice by my learned friends of Japan.

Drawing as she did the main inspiration of art from Buddhist China of the T'ang period, Japan has conserved the most valuable pictorial documents of this epoch in the Horyu-ji frescoes. These remained, till the recenct discovery of the Tuen Huang paintings, the most important link between the Buddhist art of India and that of the Far East. Innumerable art treasures and traditions of the Sung, the Yuan and the Ming schools were faithfully preserved from destruction by Japanese admirers. Already in the 11th century romance Genji Monogatari we find critical discussions on painting and such criticisms also in a 13th century compilation. These were most probably influenced by the art studies of the Sung scholars, as we find from two valuable Chinese publications of the 11th and 12th centuries: Lu Ta-lin's Illustrated treatise on Antiquities in 10 Vols (K'aoku-t'ou, 1092 A. D.) and Wang Fu's Illustrated record of Antiquities in the Hsuan-ho palace in 30 vols (Po-ku-tu-lu, 1107 A. D.). In 1751 was published in 42 vols., the Survey of Antiquities in the Hsi-Ching palace (of Emperor Chien Lung) and while the Chinese and the world at large cared little about these valuable sources of Far Eastern art, the Japanese published an abridged edition Seisei-Kokau in 1892.

Two Outstanding Works

From the 17th century writings on the lives of painters and essays on painting greatly increased in number and as in the Sung and Ming periods, veritable dictionaries on painting came to be compiled by persons who were antiquarians, artists and historians. Two such outstanding works are Fuso Meiga Den and Koga Biko, the latter completed about 1850. When the Tokyo Imperial Museum was instituted in 1872 we find two American scholars invited to collaborate with the Japanese: Professor Morse started with the prehistoric antiquities of Japan and finished by taking over to America the most remarkable collection of Japanese pottery now in the Boston Museum. So in 1878 came Professor Fenollosa who inaugurated a national movement in art in collaboration with Okakura who started their magazine Kokka in 1889. In the same year was established the Bureau for Investigating National Treasure Preservation (1928). In 1912 the Epochs of Chinese and Japanese art, a posthumous work of Fenollosa, was published. So the valuable studies and criticisms of Okakura was published (1922) in his collected works Tenshin Zenshu.

With the progress of the technique of reproduction, specially of photography, there began to appear a series of documentary studies on art: The selected relics of Japanese art (Shimbi Taikan, 1899-1908, 20 vols.); selected master pieces from the arts of the East (Toyo Bijutsu Taikan, 1909-1911, 16 vols.); catalogue of the art treasures of Horyu-ji (1913-18, 64 vols.); catalogue of the art treasures of the temple of Nara (77 vols.)—such are some of the monumental publications of art-loving Japan. On the occasion of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition of 1910 the Department of Home Affairs arranged to publish a most comprehensive work "Japanese Temples and their Treasures" in which the best Japanese scholars collaborated. In 1913, the Tokyo Imperial University established a chair on history of art with Dr. Seiichi Taki as the first professor. He as well as Dr. T. Sekino not only furthered the cause of art study in Japan but ungrudgingly helped foreign scholars in their studies on Eastern Art, as often acknowledged by scholars like Siren and Waley.

Dr. Sekino's researches are in the domain of architecture and sculpture, while Dr. Taki, who retired from the University in 1934 but is still editing the Kokka which he took up from Okakura in 1901, is a veteran authority on many departments of art both ancient and modern. His writings show a rare combination of synthetic treatment and descriptive survey and his articles on sculpture and painting are quoted widely. Like him Professor Toyozo Tanaka of Keijo Imperial University shows a profound knowledge of Chinese literature and painting. Similar tendencies of synthetic treatment are noticeable in the studies on Sino-Japanese architecture by Dr. Chuta Ito, and in the department of ceramics and industrial arts by S. Okuda.

Connected With Buddhism

Early Japanese art, both sculpture and painting, is intimately connected with Buddhism. To ensure the precise dating of Buddhist sculptures, the Archaeological Society of Japan published a most valuable work, "Inscriptions on Buddhist Images." Several Japanese scholars applied themselves to the study of Buddhist iconography. The importance of the subject is manifested from the fact that the huge Taisho edition of Tripitaka (edited by Dr. Takakusu and Professor Watanabe) devoted 12 volumes to iconography.

A pioneer in this branch of study is Professor Seigai Omura who lectured at the Tokyo School of Fine Arts, and being well-versed both in Chinese and Japanese documents, Professor Omura published and promoted researches into the history of Chinese art and the development of Tantric religion(Mikkyo Hattatsu-shi) and representations of iconography in Relics of Old Buddhist Paintings in 18 volumes. Professor Omura's work was supplemented by Dr. G. Ono and also by T. Naito who published his History of Japanese Iconography (1933) and the History of Japanese Buddhist Painting (1934), tracing back to the original sources of India, Central Asia and China.

Another profound scholar in this line is Professor Toyozo Tanaka of the Keijo Imperial University who emphasizes the historical and comparative treatment with reference to Chinese and Indian Buddhism. Professor T. Minamoto of the Kyoto Imperial University studied the pre-Kamakura Buddhist paintings. The Yamatoe (chiefly picture scroll) of the 12th and 13th centuries, the Kanga (based on the Sung and the Yuan styles) of the 15th and 16th conturies, the screen painting of the second half of the 16th century are being vigorously studied. The Tokugawa period of art (17th and 18th century) represented by the Kanga, the Ukiyoe and other forms, of popular art are finding enthusiastic admirers. The Bureau of Historiography in the Tokyo Imperial University as well as its Pre-historic Department fosters researches in various departments of art and archaeology. So Dr. Kosaku Hamada developed under his expert guidance a new school of Japanese art and archaeology in the Kyoto University.

The Department of Education, Tokyo, is also helping the progress of art studies by appointing S. Maruo as the appraiser of the National Treasures and T. Myochin to be in charge of repair work and conservation. Both the scholars have published valuable studies on Buddhist sculpture. The department has also sponsored the studies on temple architecture by one of its officers, Minoru Ooka. Recently several scholars are devoting their attention to the Japanese black and white paintings and its relation to the Sung and Yuan school. Professor R. Fukui of the Tohoku Imperial University is an authority on these paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries, studied also by S. Wakimoto of the Taisho College.

Amateurs Help

The cause of art, however, is not exclusively furthered by specialists for we see here in Japan as elsewhere, a group of amateur art historians who helped in diffusing art ideas and publications on a large scale. Dr. S. Fujioka's History of Modern Painting, published in 1903 marked an epoch by initiating a comparative study of Japanese literature and painting. He traced also the influence of social conditions on painting from the 17th to 19th centuries. Equally inspired by literary interest Dr. R. Takayama published in 1914 A History of Japanese Art which exerted tremendous influence on the public. A similar book by Dr. T. Watsuji is entitled Pilgrimage in Ancient Temples (1919). There he discusses the merits of Buddhist art in the 7th and 8th centuries with reference to the social and cultural background of the time, tracing their origin to arts of China, India and Greece.

Owing to the influence of the Shirakaba school, European art came to usurp the attention of the younger generation. But a significant change came after the great earthquake and most of the learned magazines of Japanese art, published after 1924, started their study from the ancient Buddhist arts. Kokka of Tokyo, of course, was the oldest monthly journal founded in 1889. In 1910 the Archaeological Society of Tokyo published Archaeological Review. In 1921, the Bukkyo Bijutsu (Buddhist Art) was published by Professor T. Minamoto of the Kyoto Imperial University. Between 1924 and 1930, three art journals came to be published somewhat irregularly from Nara, thanks to the enthusiasm created by Dr. Watsuji among the young monks of the temple. The Toyo Bijutsu (Oriental Art) was started in 1929 from Nara and in 1931 Kyoto art lovers began to publish two journals on the historic remains and arts.

Art research proper is fostered by (1) The Oriental Ceramic Research Institute, Tokyo (2) The Ancient Cultural Research Institute, Tokyo (3) The Fine Arts School, Tokyo and (4) The Institute of Art Research, Tokyo, the last publishing from 1932 its monthly Journal of Art Study or Bijutsu Kenkyu which encourages young scholars to base their observations on concrete documents. Each number of the Journal publishes excellent photographic reproduction of art objects together with quotations from or reprints of relevent documents as materials for study. Thus, the Bijutsu Kenkyu of the Institute of Art Research directed by Yukio Yashiro, together with the Kokka and the quarterly Report of the Japan Fine Arts Society furnish us with the most authoritative studies on art in contemporary Japan.

The Ministry of Education, Tokyo, maintains several organizations for the preservation and examination of art objects. The National Treasure Preservation Board attends to the collection of Paintings and Sculptures, Applied Arts, Swords and Arms, Architectural specimens and Historic Monuments. The Bureau of Religion also attends to the conservation works through the National Treasure Appraisement Section financed by the Ministry of Education. Such official initiatives apart, there are many rich and influential non-official organizations furthering the cause of art and archaeology. Art lovers and collectors in their personal capacity have sunk enormous fortunes to acquire valuable objects. Through the study of Japanese architecture many engineering colleges and technical schools have come to organize courses on art and architecture, as we see in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto (Engineering Department), the Waseda University and the College of Technology, Tokyo. Regular professorships in art are instituted in the Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku, Keijo, Kyushu, also in the Koyasan College, Komazawa College, Kokugakuin College and Waseda University. Many other colleges have regular lectures, making substantial contribution to art and archaeology.

The Past Week in Review

Bougainville Air Blows Shatter Enemy Fleet

Imperial Headquarters announcements, this week, of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Air Battles Off Bougainville reveal that a tremendous series of disasters have been inflicted by the Imperial Navy Air Forces on the enemy sea power in that area.

The total results, including the First and Second Air Battles Off Bougainville reveal the following figures:

Instantaneously sunk:

2 large-sized aircraft carriers
2 large-sized cruisers
5 cruisers
1 cruiser or large-sized destroyer
2 large-sized destroyers
3 large-sized transports

Total 15

Sunk:

4 battleships
3 medium-sized aircraft carriers
1 warship of unidentified category
4 large-sized cruisers
4 cruisers
3 cruisers or large-sized destroyers
6 destroyers
6 transports
1 small-sized transport

Total 32

Damaged:

2 battleships
2 large-sized aircraft carriers
1 medium-sized aircraft carrier
10 or 11 large-sized cruisers
1 cruiser
8 cruisers or large-sized destroyers
3 destroyers
3 large-sized transports
1 medium-sized transport
1 small-sized transport

Total 32 or 33

Shot Down:

More than 514 planes

The loss on the Japanese side from October 27 to November 17 included 2 destroyers sunk, 2 cruisers slightly damaged, and 118 planes either self-blasted or not yet returned.

New Naval Victory Scored by Japan

Following closely on the heels of the disastrous blows suffered at the hands of the Imperial Navy Air Units in the five crushing battles off Bougainville Island, the enemy fleet was dealt another bitter defeat on the morning of November 17, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement on November 18.

In this encounter, Imperial Navy Air Units, sweeping down upon an enemy convoy in waters off Torokina on Bougainville Island, sank three transports and damaged another transport and a destroyer. Two enemy planes offering resistance were also shot down and a large fire started near the enemy landing point on the island.

Fujihara Is Installed As State Minister

Ginjiro Fujihara, former Commerce and Industry Minister and Cabinet Adviser, was installed on November 17 as State Minister in rites held at the Imperial Palace at 1:30 p.m., according to an announcement by the Board of Information on the same day.

Simultaneously, the appointments of Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, former State Minister and President of the Planning Board, Yoshisuke Aikawa, former President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, and Keita Goto, transportation magnate, as Cabinet Advisers were also announced.

By this move, the Tojo Cabinet is seen as taking a vital step in strengthening the domestic structure in order to lead the nation to a successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Wang Keh-min Pays Visit to Japan

One of the notable foreign visitors to Japan during the week was Chairman Wang Keh-min of the North China Political Council, who spent a busy time in Tokyo with various Governmental leaders.

He was granted the supreme honor on November 16, when His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to receive the North China dignitary in audience at the Imperial Palace. Introduced by Ambassador Tsai Pei, Mr. Wang, filled with awe and trepidation, stepped toward the Throne and paid his respects to His Imperial Majesty. It is with awe to note here that His Imperial Majesty warmly shook Mr. Wang by the hand and gave gracious words to him through a Court interpreter.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu were hosts to the distinguished guest at a joint dinner given at the official residence of the Foreign Minister on November 16. On the occasion, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki lauded the services rendered by Mr. Wang, who, he declared, had built the foundation for the construction of New China.

Java Mission Arrives to Express Gratitude

A group of leaders from Java arrived in Tokyo on November 13 with the mission of extending thanks for the grant of right by Japan to the former Dutch colony to participate in their own government and to gain first-hand knowledge of this country.

Headed by Ir Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, the party is composed of Dr. Mohammed Hatta and Kivags Hadyiksmo, also members of the Council. During their visit here, they will confer with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other Government leaders and notables. Considering their influential standing in their country, their findings are expected to go a long way toward strengthening the cooperation of the people of Java with Japan's war and construction efforts.

E. Asia Press Assembly Holds 3-Day Session

Of utmost significance in the fight for the establishment of a Greater East Asia and victory in the present great conflict with America and Britain is the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers which successfully concluded its labors on November 19.

Gathered from the various countries of Greater East Asia, the delegates fully expressed their determination in words and deeds at the meeting in Tokyo which will undoubtedly go far in bringing the nations fighting for a common cause into still closer relations of friendship and cooperation.

Exchange Vessel Returns With 1,300 Repatriates

The second Japanese-American exchange vessel, Teia Maru, safely reached Yokohama on the morning of November 14 with 1,300 Japanese nationals returning from various American countries.

Bringing with them many harrowing tales of enemy cruelty, the returnees thronging the side deck sang the "Patriotic March" at the top of their voices and waved Rising Sun flags, their faces aglow with joy as the ship neared the dock.

Included among them were many Nisei youths who had refused allegiance to the United States and who are fully confident that Japan will win the War of Greater East Asia.

Heart Attack Fatal To French Envoy

Death came suddenly to Charles Arsene-Henry, 63, French Ambassador to Tokyo as the result of a heart attack, at his home at 7 p.m. November 14.

The late Ambassador first came to Tokyo as the Counselor of the French Embassy and later served as French Minister to Thailand, Canada and Denmark. In March, 1939, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan and since then had been active as one of the leading foreign diplomats in Tokyo.

During his stay here, he contributed much toward fostering Franco-Japanese relations and gave valuable services in the conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Agreement, the Thai-French Indo-China Boundary Agreement and the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Agreement.

Grand Axis Parley Is Held in Tokyo

The first Grand Axis Strengthening and Cooperation Conference was opened on November 15 at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, attended by more than 100 leading personages including German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, representatives from China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland and many Japanese leaders. Also present was Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, as special participant.

At the conference, concrete measures were discussed and decided, and, upon the basis of these decisions, active operations are expected to start in the near future.

Lebanon Strikes Back At Oppressive Acts

Aroused over the high-handed methods of the French Committee for National Liberation in its attempt to suppress the independence movement, the people of Lebanon are now openly opposing the de Gaullist regime. In the wake of riots and strikes that suddenly broke out in the country, martial law has been proclaimed and a critical situation now exists.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran and other Arab speaking nations have lodged protests with the Rebel French regime over its treatment of the Lebanese as the rest of the world watches with interest the wily moves of the British who may step into the scene at any minute.

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NANKING PRESENTED WITH HISTORIC FUNGI

Adding of Namikata Specimen To Chungshan Museum Further Welds Sino-Japan Ties

The recent presentation to the Nanking Government of a valuable specimen of fungi discovered by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and given by him to the late Kumakusu Namikata, world famous Japanese botanist, has brought to light a most inspiring story of the deep and lasting friendship which existed between these men who represent the two countries that have now been brought closer together by the signing of the new Japan-China Alliance Pact.

This significant friendship between the man who was destined to become the father of the Chinese revolution and the Japanese who was to gain international fame as a botanist, dates back many years to the time when their paths first crossed in America. Mr. Namikata, as a youth of 20, was studying botany in America when he made the acquaintance of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who had fled to that country after having been banished from China which had become the scene of great internal disturbances. To their mutual regret, however, this new friendship in America was short-lived, for Dr Sun Yat-sen soon left for Britain where he hoped to find a safer refuge than that offered him in America.

After the departure of his Chinese friend, Mr. Namikata finished his studies in America, and then went to Cuba. There, to the great astonishment of American scholars, he discovered a rare species of frog. Feeling certain that he could learn nothing more from American scientists, he decided to go to Britain. Thus came the opportunity for this Japanese botanist to renew his friendship with the Chinese patriot.

Soon after his arrival in London, Mr. Namikata was shocked to learn that Dr. Sun was being held in custody at the Chinese Legation which looked upon him as a "dangerous person." Righteously indignant at the news of this insulting wrong done to such a great man as Dr. Sun, Mr. Namikata resolved to help him at all costs. He wrote many letters to the Chinese Legation severely reproaching the officials there and demanding the immediate release of his friend. But, finding that of no avail, he himself went to the Legation to speak on behalf of his suffering friend. He even went so far as to appeal to men of influence for help, but all such efforts on his part were in vain. At last, in desperation, Mr. Namikata determined to take matters into his own hands. Late one night he broke his way into the Chinese Legation unseen and managed to rescue Dr. Sun. The latter, whom Mr. Namikata found lying on a coarse bed, was so weakened by the ill-treatment he had received during his imprisonment that had Mr. Namikata not carried him away on his shoulders, his rescue could not have been affected.

Never Forgot Debt

Though their paths but rarely crossed during the next few years following this stirring incident, Dr. Sun never forgot his debt to Mr. Namikata. His infinite gratitude for the invaluable service accorded him in London engendered in his mind a strong love and respect for Japan. Furthermore, it aroused in him a deep and sincere interest in botany—an interest which was especially noticeable during his long sojourn in the Philippines. While living on the Islands, Dr. Sun spent the greater part of his time collecting many species of plants. One day he discovered a piece of bark bearing a rare species of mucus fungi, Myomycetes. He immediately sent this to his Japanese scientist friend. Needless to say, Mr. Namikata was overjoyed at receiving such a valuable gift. But more than the gift itself, Mr Namikata was deeply impressed by spirit of friendship which lay behind this act.

Shortly after the lifelong dream of Dr. Sun Yat-sen became a reality through the establishment of the new National Government at Nanking, it was reported to President Wang Ching-wei from Japan that Mr. Tsunekusu Namikata, one of the younger brothers of the late botanist, was considering the presentation of the fungi collected by Dr. Sun to the Memorial Museum of Chungshan now placed under the protection of the Nanking Government. President Wang who harbors a deep admiration for Dr. Sun as the father of the Chinese revolution, was greatly surprised by this news. He immediately ordered Secretary Chou to write the following letter to Shinpei Kusama, Japanese advisor to the Ministry of Publicity of the National Government;

". . . . . I am glad to inform you that Mr. Tsyrekusu Namikata has agreed to give us the specimen of the fungi once presented by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of new China, to the late Mr. Kumakusu Namikata. Since the Chungshan Memorial Museum is still under construction, this valuable specimen will have to be taken care of for the time being by the Committee for the Preservation of Literatures and Relics. . . . . ."

October 10, 1943.

Signed, Chou Lung-hsiang.

In a recent press interview Mr. Kusama, who visited Mr. Tsunekusu Namikata of Wakayama in this connection, spoke as follows:

"Isn't it most remarkable that the story of the deep friendship between the late Dr. Sun and the late Mr. Namikata has been brought to light almost at the same time as the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact? I am glad that the valuable specimen of the mucus fungi collected by the late Dr. Sun will be preserved forever as a national treasure of new China. I think that this specimen of mucus fungi deserves very special treatment, not so much on account of its scientific value as for its special significance as a symbol of the everlasting friendship between Japan and China. . . ."

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Passed away on Saturday at the St. Lukes Hospital in Tokyo

Mrs. Elsa Abegg-Voigt

Funeral Service at the German Protestant Church (Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi) on Wednesday, November 24th at 3 p.m.

Nach langem Leiden entschlief am Samstag, den 20. November, im St. Lukes Hospital in Tokio unsere liebe Mutter

Elsa Abegg-Voigt

Im Namen der Kinder:
Hans Abegg und Familie, Kobe, Oscar Abegg un Familie, Yokohama, Lily Abegg, Tokio.

Die Trauerfeier findet am Mittwoch, dem 24. November, um drei Uhr nachmittags in der Deutschen Protestantischen Kirche, Nakarokubancho, Kojimachi, statt.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1943

Hull's Unconscious Revelations

Secretary of State Cordell Hull delivered on Friday before a joint session of both Houses of the United States Congress an address purportedly reporting on the results of the Moscow Conference. Coming on the heels of Premier Josef Stalin's speech of November 7 and Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Mansion House address of November 9, both of which were of definite significance, Hull's address was naturally awaited with keen interest to complete the significant trilogy.

What Hull had to say, however, turned out to be a disappointing repetition of inane platitudes. Not a single new idea did he have to offer; not a single illuminating light did he shed on the Moscow Conference in which he supposedly played an important role. What significance his speech had, lay in what he failed to say, in what he chose to suppress. But the significance of his speech in this regard was truly great.

Premier Stalin, in his speech of November 7, revealed with frank clarity the intentions and desires of the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Churchill in his speech likewise definitely reiterated his ambitions, that he had no intention of presiding over "the liquidation of the British Empire," and that he expected to restore France to a position where it could play a useful role in Britain's game of balance of power on the Continent. In astounding contrast, Hull blandly declared: "As the provisions of the Four Nations' Declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be need for spheres of influence, for alliances, for balance of power or any other of the special arrangements through which, in the unhappy past, the nations strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests."

Obviously, there is a marked contradiction between this obscurantist statement of Hull and the clear-cut revelations of Soviet desires and British ambitions made by Stalin and Churchill. Obviously, if Hull is sincere in what he says, there is a wide disparity between his views and the views of Stalin and Churchill. It can only mean that there was not attained in reality at the Moscow Conference that complete agreement on common objectives which has been officially claimed.

The fact that Hull confined himself to such theoretical views, that he voiced only such unrealistically empty platitudes, shows that he was deliberately seeking to evade the specific objectives advanced by the Soviet and the British Governments. He was consciously ignoring the stated views of the Soviet Union and Britain and was trying to force his own views upon others under cover of a pretended idealism which could not be openly refuted. This refusal to face facts realistically, this unwillingness to recognize the position of other countries, this tricky attempt to foist his own views upon others through the medium of a vague and abstract self-contention, is not only characteristic of Hull but is likewise characteristic of the entire diplomacy of the United States. It is this self-centered attitude of the United States which not only provoked the European war but caused the War of Greater East Asia. It is the danger to the world inherent in this trouble-making American policy which Japan and the Axis Powers must and will destroy.

Aside from his vague generalities, Hull stated so little about the Moscow Conference that the American public must indeed wonder how much he is really keeping under cover. The fact that he reiterated in his speech, as he had already repeated so persistently in his interviews and press conferences, that the Moscow Conference arrived at no secret agreements and that no action was taken contrary to the provisions of the Atlantic Charter, must in itself constitute a cause for serious doubt. For why should he keep on repeating this so persistently if the American public did not already entertain pretty serious doubts?

Such doubt on the part of the American public is not surprising in view of the innumerable times the United States authorities have withheld the truth from the people. Such doubt is to be expected in the light of past experience, for the people must be aware that the United States has in the past often sacrificed small nations when it served her own convenience and profit. What is there this time behind the vague generalities of Hull's apparently idealistic platitudes? Did not similar idealistic platitudes in the past veil the American instigation of Poland and France unwisely to resort to futile war? Were not idealistic generalities advanced in the past to condone the seizure of the Azores, the invasion of Iceland, the abandonment of Poland and the Baltic states?

For there is no question but that the Atlantic Charter and the professed war aims of the United States are a mere propagandistic camouflage for selfish ambitions. There is no question but that this camouflage will be readily cast off after the war whenever the United States finds it convenient to do so. The espousal of the League of Nations by the United States as long as it served her purpose as an idealistic disguise and her unscrupulous abandonment of the League as soon as it had served her immediate ends show what is to be expected. The extreme interpretation to which the Monroe Doctrine has been subjected to provide a pretext for her undue domination over Latin America furnishes another example of how the United States utilizes an apparently idealistic instrument to advance her sinister and selfish ambitions. Hull's idealistic platitudes anent the Moscow Conference must indeed be judged by the previous record of the United States.

In his speech Hull also referred to the inclusion of Chungking in the Four Nations' Declaration. This belated addition of Chungking as an afterthought to the deliberations of the Three Power Conference indicates the frantic worry which the United States has come to feel over the recent marked growth of Sino-Japanese friendship as manifested by such achievements as the new Pact of Alliance between the two countries. Hull's reference to Chungking, like the American gesture of moving to revise the Chinese Exclusion Law, is an obvious attempt at flattering Chungking to counter the effect of Japan's constructive policy toward China.

Hull also tried to convey the impression that the war would be brought to a speedy end. Formerly the American leaders used to talk of a long war, arguing that time was on their side. Now, however, they are assiduously saying that the war must be quickly brought to a close. This change of attitude shows how alarmed they have become over the rapid progress of the construction of the New Order in East Asia while mounting difficulties are in contrast developing in the United States. It is a recognition of the steadily growing strength of Japan while rising prices, labor disputes, and doubts of the war-weary American public are steadily sapping the strength of the United States.

As an honest report on the achievements of the Moscow Conference, Hull's speech was therefore a miserable disappointment. But as an unconscious revelation of the sinister ambitions, the frantic worries, and the hopeless confusion of the United States, it was a remarkably significant performance.

A Year Ago Today

November 22, 1942

The United States Government has decided to send the equipment of 500 idle factories to the Central and South American countries. Equipment of six textile factories and one high-capacity iron furnace have already been sent to Brazil, while Mexico and Venezuela have received one textile factory each.

* * *

The War of Greater East Asia has not only been marked by the brilliant results of various battles but also by the rapid reconstruction work which is evident throughout the Southern Regions. A strong foundation is now being laid in Malai and Sumatra for the prosperous future of New East Asia. Agriculture and industries have been greatly developed and Malai and Sumatra are ready to step forward as a unit of Greater East Asia.

* * *

No progress has been made in the deliberation of matters of the 10th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee Meeting of the Kuomintang although 10 days have elapsed since its opening. Disturbances are likely to ensue judging from the fact that Chungking authorities are making desperate efforts to restore their lost fortunes.

* * *

The inhabitants in the Sudan district are now facing serious danger of starvation. In the eastern provinces, stocked provisions have entirely been consumed and the people are at the point of starvation. Because of this situation, the Sudan Government has prohibited the export of wheat, and has also restricted the exportation of copra and other foodstuff.

NATIONS OF WORLD COMPETE IN BUILDING BETTER AIRCRAFT

Capacity of Recently Manufactured Fighter and Bomber Planes of Various Countries Investigated

By MINEO YAMAMOTO
(From the Koron)

Today, 24 months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and fully four years of conflict in Europe, we have become more than ever conscious of the role of the aircraft as the decisive factor in the final outcome. Both the Axis and anti-Axis camps are pouring all their efforts night and day without break into the improvement of the firearms and protective equipment of planes, and the research for newer and better strategies to overcome the enemy.

The possibilites of the development of aircraft are without limit, and I would like to present here a few of the latest and future progressive tendencies of this weapon of war.

The airplane was still in its infancy during the First World War. It was just about at that time that the French and British early saw the military value of the plane and sought to develop it for their own use, while the Germans, a little belatedly also took up this promising weapon which resulted in the colorful aerial combats over Europe. But, in the early stages, all aircraft were of the same type, used primarily for reconnaissance purposes, and it was only in the second year of the last war that the specialized craft for patrol, bombing and combat appeared.

Prior to World War II, the specialization of aircraft had progressed to a marked degree. Among the fighters, there were the single-seaters, two-seaters, air defense and night fighter-planes, while among the bombers were the light, heavy, super, night and dive bomber models, and for patrol purposes the two-seaters, large-size, long-distance reconnaissance planes. Of the sea planes were the carrier-based fighter, pursuit planes and torpedo planes, all operating from the decks of aircraft carriers, and battleship-based reconnaissance bomber plane, the patrol bomber flying boats, and sea patrol and the sea bomber.

Thus, the field of operation of the aircraft spread over land and sea, and with the rise of intricate and intensive encounters, the number of varieties increased.

It cannot be denied that Germany led all others in this line, and the various new inventions which she put into operation with the outbreak of the war have only recently become recognized universally. Also from the China Affair, through the present war, our Imperial Wild Eagles have also displayed their unique abilities to the world, giving rise to still further specialization.

The value of the single-seat single motor fighter in military operation was much debated, with some authorities pointing out its ineffectiveness due to the difference of 100 kilometers per hour in the speed of the smaller fighters and the heavy bombers. However, with the progress of study of air pressure and construction, and the improvement in motors and equipment, there are no limits to the possibilities of the capacity of this type, and even to this day, the small fighters continue to manifest their full might in joint operations with bombers.

However, the greatest shortcoming is its small size which prevents it from loading fuel for long distance flights, escorting large bomber formations on missions, while the restrictions in loading capacity make the strengthening of its firearms and equipment difficult. In order to cope with this situation, the Germans have come forth with the double-motor fighter in the course of the present war, which bears a resemblance to the pre-war French 63 model fighter-bomber and reconnaissance plane, but the Germans have made considerable improvements on this variety, producing a huge long distance, double-motor multi-seated pursuit plane with considerable firing capacity. Its chief duties are the escorting of large bomber formations, strafing of the enemy's ground forces, and the direction of large single-seat fighter formations. Representative German planes of this type are the Messerschmidt Me 770, and the (Fock Wolfe) FW187, a more recent improvement of the Me 770. Details of the Messerschmidt Me 210 are as follows: wing span 16.75 meters, length 10.65 meters, weight 4,500 kilograms, with full equipment, 5,700 kilograms. It has installed two DB601 model 1,175 horse-power motors. Its maximum speed at a height of 5,000 meters is 585 kilometers per hour, and has a flying range of 2,720 kilometers. Its equipment consists of two 20 millimeter rapid-fire cannon, two stationary and one rotating machine-guns. In other words, the size of this huge fighter was about three times greater than the 2,000 to 2,5000 kilogram planes (fully equipped) of other models of the time, greatly increasing the defense of the bombers.

The United States also in 1938 drafted a separate double-motor air defense fighter, the Lockheed P38, but it was not put into production for a long time. With the progress of the war, the British, who had been given a taste of the power of the German air might, began to seriously take up the new fighters, began the manufacture of the Bristol Beaufighter, double-motored, multi-seated night air defense fighter, and more recently the Westland Whirlwind double-motored, single-seated, long distance night fighter. This model is a little smaller than the German one, but it is equipped with four 20 millimeter cannon, and is said to have a maximum speed capacity of 645 kilometers.

Of the patrol planes, in addition to the commonly known single-motored double or three-seated models, the liaison communication plane may be presented as one of the newer types which were developed during this war. This variety also was first developed by the Germans, who even before the outbreak of the Second World War had been regularly using it as a communication and liaison craft, the Fizela F156, which is capable of a low speed of 40 kilometers per hour, able to land on the battlefields, and was employed mostly in the direction of mechanized units from the air, the observation of accuracy of gunfire, and communication with land units. Aside from the low rate of speed, its characteristic is the capacity for almost perpendicular landing and take off which require only several meters for the operation. Needless to say, it played a vital role in the European theater of war.

Taking note of this new development, the Americans have recently drawn up plans for the Lion Yo-51 model Dragonfly-Curtiss Yo-52 and other reconnaissance planes for the identical purpose.

But the usefulness of planes in land operations is not limited to this field alone. Before the war the American army used fighter-bombers in maneuvers but in actual fighting the Soviets were the first to make full use of attack planes—the EL2 model—whose notable feature was the placement of rocket bombs under the wings with which to blast enemy tank formations. Thereafter the German Henshel 129 attack planes also appeared over the Soviet skies, and displayed their effectiveness in the Kerch Peninsula and Kharkov fighting. This type has a single motor, low single wing and a weight with full equipment of 4,080 kilometers, armed with four machine-guns, while the shells of its cannon are of a special steel piercing variety. It is most effective in low flying for sudden attacks on tanks from the air, and similar to the rocket bombs, it is able to destroy large-sized enemy war vehicles. As protection against ground fire, the bottom of the fuselage is lined with a heavy steel plate, while the pilot is defended from attacks from other aircraft by bullet proof glass.

Perhaps the most noteworthy specialized development of the bomber is the dive bomber. Though the Germans had first employed this type of plane exclusively against objects at sea, it was soon diverted to other uses on land, and the famous Stuka or the Junkers Ju87 was produced in large numbers, which achieved brilliant military victories. Also, other larger sized craft of over 10 tons were constructed, such as (Dornier) Do215, Junkers Ju88 and the Do217. Even before the war, a plane with a maximum capacity of 250 kilograms of bombs successfully carried out dive bombing with a 1,000 kilogram load, displaying the potential might of this new war weapon.

Aside from these planes which directly engage in military maneuvers, other developments were parachute-troop and infantry troop transports, tow gliders, and cargo planes, all of which appeared for the first time in the course of the present war. The vital importance of the part played by each of these craft cannot be over-emphasized. In a war theater which has become ever wider in scope, the effectiveness of these specialized planes, especially the advantages of the surprise attack which air transportation makes possible has been more than fully illustrated.

I have pointed out the outstanding developments up to the present, but the possibilities in this field are boundless. Planes for combating submarines, glider transportation of troops, high-altitude fighters, super-heavy bombers are but a few.

One noteworthy trend of aircraft in the present war is that toward larger size, to further their effectiveness and fighting power. For instance, of the fighter planes, the single-seat fighters were increased in weight with the objective of higher speed and firing capacity, and the goal set at 2,500 kilograms with full equipment, and especially with the progress of the war, with the cry for more fighting capacity ever rising, the tonnage of the craft mounted. Thus, larger motors for speed, heavier armament for fighting, and greater protection against enemy fire all contributed to this tendency, so that today single-motored single-seat fighters exceed 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms with full equipment.

Of the bombers, aside from the above considerations, lengthening of the flying range, and the increasing of the bomb load capacity have been other factors. The standard bombers at the beginning of this war were the double-motor model, carrying from 10 to 15 metric tons of equipment, with a bomb load of 1 to 2 metric tons, and a flying range of 3,000 kilometers. The only super-bomber in existence at the time was the American "Flying Fortress," a four-motored craft capable of carrying 25 metric tons.

The Americans, aiming at raiding Axis territory with super-bombers also produced the Consolidated B24, and the Consolidated PB2 Y-1 flying-boats of the 25 metric ton class, while more recently it may be assumed with some faith that they have commenced construction of an even larger 40 metric ton model. This new craft is an improvement of the Boeing B29, Consolidated B-32 and the Lockheed Constellation transport plane—the Lockheed B49 bomber, and others. As compared to the 25 metric ton class bombers which have a flying range of 4,000 kilometers and can carry a bomb load of 4,000 kilograms, they have flying range of 6,500 kilometers and can carry 6,000 kilograms of bombs.

The British, embarking since the war upon the production of four-motored bombers, have come forth with the Handley Page, Halifax Short, Sterling Lancaster, and others of the 25 to 30 metric ton class, to which may be added the double motored 25 metric ton (fully equipped) Manchesters.

In Germany the heavier bombers were developed, beginning with the close to 28 metric ton Heinkel He 177, and Junkers 90s four motored craft, while more recently an even greater bomber than those of the Americans is reported to be in the process of construction.

Meanwhile, the Americans, ever ready for a new fad are surpassing their gigantic 63 metric ton Boeing B-11 and Martin PBM-2 flying boats, with an even larger 100 to 200 metric ton craft. There seems to be no limit to the extent to which the gigantic bombers will develop in size in the progress of the war.

Considering the arms on fighters first of all, during the early days of the war, the Messerschmidt Me 109 with its two 20 millimeter cannon and 2 machine-gun was the exception rather than the rule, and the British had not yet adopted the use of the cannon, attempting to combat this superior German plane with eight machine-guns on the Hawker Hurricane. But as the war continued to increase in intensity, the strategical value of the firing capacity became more and more felt, and the armaments on the aircraft were made heavier with each year until recently the Hawker Hurricane has been equipped with four cannon, and the newly appearing Hawker Typhoon with four 20 millimeter cannon or 12 Browning machine-guns. The Germans also have not been satisfied with their fighters, experimenting with the Fock Wolfe Fw190 single-seat model which has installed under its wings four 20 millimeter cannon, and in the fore of the body two 7.9 millimeter machine guns. And of the shells too, the Messerschmidt Me 109 carried only 60 for each cannon, but today this has been increased to over 200. Moreover, there is a recent trend toward the installation of 37 millimeter cannon on fighters, which may be fired through the rotating propellers, thereby raising the ratio of direct hits.

The same tendencies may be seen with the bombers in regard to the firing power. The guns especially which had hitherto been operated by hand, have been improved to automatic control, and automatic gun platforms for four machine-guns or again 37 millimeter cannon are in the midst of production.

In the field of self-protection, one may almost say that at the start of the war nothing had been done. Only the German Messerschmidt Me 109 single-seat fighters had protected the backs and heads of the pilots with bullet proof plates, and the front windshield with bullet proof glass. The British, still using their peacetime models, had installed no protective facilities.

But the ferocity of aerial combats drove home the necessity for guarding the safety of the pilots and the fuel tanks, and newer craft sacrificed much valuable weight for protective devices.

Today, all planes have vulnerable sections such as the seats of pilots, the gunner, the wireless operator, and other members of the crew as well as the fuel tanks and cooling mechanism. The weight for these extra installations now total over one metric ton. Thus, on the one hand, the firing power and the protection of the planes have been increased, so that aircraft have come to require the firing capacity of a medium tank and the protection against enemy bullets possessed by the small tank.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Kada Azumamaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part IV

In the first century of the Christian era Greek was a sort of universal language of culture among the denizens of all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, so that when Peter the Apostle, at the famous meeting of Pentecost, spoke a species of Greek, as there is reason to suppose he did, he was understood by the whole motley congregation as if he had spoken all the tongues of men and angels. Contrast this with the sorry condition we find in the 14th century Italy when Boccaccio with a smattering of Greek was called "the first Grecian of the modern world," while his more learned friend, Petrarch, "the first of the humanists," declared "there were not nine men in all Italy who knew the Greek language." No wonder there was such a strong, universal outcry for a revival of the ancient learning in the Renaissance Europe.

Kara-Gokoro Despised

Similarly deplorable was the state of affairs found in early Yedo Period when, as Kada testified, the language in which our ancestors up to the 8th century had freely expressed their thought, had been so far forgotten that only "three or four men" could understand its meaning. Who or what was responsible for this incredible cultural degeneration? Kada imputed it to the successive generations of scholars who in their infatuation with foreign learning had come to forget the very existence of their national classics. To dig up this almost dead and buried treasure and restore it to its former prestige was a duty which Kada felt placed upon his shoulders. It was a sacred trust as well as an arduous task. He taught his pupils that they should labor in the spirit of the "ancient workmen summoned for the gracious duty of building a sacred shrine," who cut out timber from the depths of virgin forest and conveyed it laboriously, over mountain and across river, to a chosen spot where the august edifice was to be built. Hence his distinctly new school of national learning, as far removed from Chinese learning as from dilettantish Waka-composing. He insisted, therefore, "that students of Kokugaku should first divorce from their minds all Karagokoro (Chinese way of thinking), a good deal of which had in the course of centuries been unconsciously allowed to creep into their thoughts.

It was the first time in the history of Kokugaku that the importance of Japanese learning as a "separated" independent national cult was consciously and patriotically insisted on, as may be read in Kada's famous tanka:

"Push your way into the paths of national letters; is it the whole duty of men to run after the Tang (Chinese) bird, away from the Way of Yamato?".

No Fanatical Sadducees

Not that Kada antagonized Kangaku in itself or its votaries; on the contrary, he acknowledged, even advised that the first step toward national learning was to acquire a good knowledge of Chinese ideographs, his objection being to a blind exclusive devotion to Kangaku. But it was inevitable perhaps that his denunciation of the general infatuation with Chinese learning should have been misunderstood by many persons as a wholesale condemnation of Kangaku and its devotees. Every new cult of pronounced type is apt to be distorted even by its faithful followers into something alien to the thought of its founder, and in the case of Kada's Kokugaku the tendency was rather in the direction of hotblooded fanaticism. Hence the somewhat Sadducee-like portrait in which Kada is often represented—that of one hysterically afraid of foreign contamination, constantly washing his hands and flicking the imaginary dust from his snow-white robe.

It is not to be doubted, however, that Kada established a new tradition, unconsciously perhaps, of racial purity and nationalistic conservatism which his zealous successors, especially of Shintoist allegiance, have sedulously maintained to this day. But if Kada was an inveterate hater of Kangaku, which he was not, he was a profound Chinese scholar, just as Hirata of a later generation, although a professed enemy of the Buddhists, was such an erudite possessor of Buddhist lore that no bonzes of the day could be his match in theological controversy. Both these great Kokugakusha were not like the blind fanatical nationalists, found in every country, east and west, whose patriotism consists in calling all foreigners bad names without knowing anything about them.

(To Be Concluded)

INDISSOLUBLE UNITY EXISTS IN EAST ASIA

Assembly's Joint Declaration Is Best Testimony

By TADAO MATSUMOTO
(From the Yomiuri)

The Joint Declaration, adopted by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, is the first and noblest declaration to come out of East Asia, nay out of the world. There was in the world no assembly which adopted such a noble declaration as that which was approved by the representatives of the six great nations of Greater East Asia in the Assembly which proclaimed to the world the intention of the participating nations to construct a new order based on the principles of co-existence, realize the state of mutual assistance and neighborliness in Greater East Asia, promote culture and develop economy, all in an attempt to contribute to the progress of the world.

There have been many international conferences in the past. They invariably were meetings called to discuss disposal of war booties or to promote some other selfish ends. The numerous conferences among our foes in the present war were typical of these international meetings. They were for the discussion of what was to be done to attack the enemy or of the share of each in the trophies in a war in which they have little chance.

Contribute to Progress

The aim of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was to contribute to the progress of the world by liberating East Asia and by putting it in a position for existing independently and defending itself against any threat to its existance. In short, the declaration adopted by the Assembly, is a document by which the various countries of Greater East Asia pledge themselves to work together for the attainment of this object. Thus, it is in quite a different category from the agreements among our enemies which are for the promotion of selfish ends.

The chief object of the conferences which are held by the leaders of the enemy countries from time to time is to reduce friction among them and adjust the conflicting interests of their countries.

The Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations was in the form of a conference. But its spirit was utterly different from the spirit of any of the conferences held by the leaders of the enemy countries. The representatives of the principal nations of Greater East Asia got together to air the views on which they had already shown themselves in complete agreement.

The matters of principle which were brought out at the Assembly are all of them stipulated in the treaties Japan has concluded with various Greater East Asiatic countries. Complete agreement on these matters of principle had been reached by the nations concerned long before the Assembly.

Such were the circumstances of the Assembly that when the representatives met they were in a position for agreeing on matters before them. There was no need for them to wrangle or intrigue which those in a conference among the enemy countries invariably do.

Glory Is Unparalleled

I see no need of stressing the supreme meaning and the great value possessed by the fact that the representatives of the six great countries of Greater East Asia, among them new independent countries, met in the same room and approved a declaration whose glory is unparalled in the history of the world.

Every point in the declaration adopted by the Assembly and every word in it is highly important and has no end of meaning. There is a passage revealing the intention of the countries concerned to promote the culture of Greater East Asia by respecting one another's traditions and by giving full play to the individuality in their peoples. I have no doubt that this will strike all the people of the world.

Greater East Asia is the cradle of the culture of the world. Morality is the distinguishing quality of the culture of Greater East Asia. The present great war and all conflicts in the past involving East Asia resulted from the circumstances that the culture of Greater East Asia grounded on morality was overmastered by the culture of Europe and America.

The object of the six great nations of Greater East Asia in the Joint Declaration can be attained only through the promotion of the culture of Greater East Asia. I am sure that the countries which adopted this glorious declaration will exert every effort toward developing the Greater East Asiatic culture. I look forward to a day when the culture of Greater East Asia will reveal fully its value and make a large contribution to the peace of the world and the welfare of the human race.